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CURRENT TOPICS.

A curious sort of pardon is that granted by Governor Stone, of Mississippi, to a prisoner convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. The latter has pledged himslf to drink no liquor and carry no concealed weapons for ten years, and so long as he fulfills these conditions will be allowed his liberty.

A new horror has been added to the cigarette in California, "Leprosy," says a San Francisco physician, "is revealing itself about the lips and tongues of boys who smoke eigarettes made by the Chinese. The disease, though fatal, is slow in giving tokens of its first approaches." No less than 170 cases of infection by eigarette smoking had come under the physician's notice.

A physician is responsible for the statement that a large majority of natural deaths, especially in the cases of children, occur "on the turn of day." as the ruralists say, i. e., from 12 to 3 o'clock either day or night, and that there is no explainable reason for this. It is one of the mysteries attending death. Of 100 persons dying by natural causes, eighty die within the named hours.

The Century magazine has never hitherto expressed any opinion on the subject of the Cesnola controsersy. But circumstances having recently made it necessary that the magazine should be informed as to the truth or falsity of the charges with relation to Hills country will reach a quarter of a million the Century has made an independent thousand acres. inquiry into the subject, and will lay the result before the readers of that magazine in the August number. The whole department of "Topics of the Time" will be devoted to the subject.

A letter-writer at Alexandria, a wo man, gives a highly romantic explanation of the Egyptian question. Her story is that Arabi, early in his career fell madly in love with an Egyptian girl, the daughter of a fellah, but the unscrupulous Ismail, then Khedive, also took a fancy to the girl, and had he carried off to his harem without ever saying "by your leave." He tried to pacify the luckless Arabi by making alm a bey, but Arabi never forgave the njury, and from that moment vowed lire vengence upon Ismail and all his

family. Dispatches announce the death of Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of the martyred President, which occurred at Spring field. Iii., on the evening of July 16th She was the daughter of the Hon. Rob ert S. Todd, of Lexington. Ky., where she was born in December, 1818. Her maiden mane was Mary Todd. Sh moved to springfield in 1809, and was married to Mr. Lincoln Nov. 2, 1842, at the residence of the Hon. Ninan Ed wards, her brother-in-law. They re-

sided there antil Mr. Lincoln's inaugu ration as President in 1861, occupying a house at the corner of Jackson and Eighth streets. Here their four sons Eddle, Willie, Thomas, known as Tad. and Robert T. were born. All of these sons are now dead, except Robert T. who is the present Secretary of War. In the fall after Mr. Lincoin's assassination Mrs. Lincoln moved to Chicago occupying a residence of her own. Her mind had become impaired from the shock received at the time Mr. Lincoln was shot while sitting beside her is Booth's theatre on that dreadful night in 1865, and a few years after her going to Chleago she was placed in a private retreat at Batavia where she was much improved. In 1876 she went to Europe, taking up her abode at Paris. France. While there she received a fall which resulted in serious injuries to her spine. In 1880 Mrs. Lincoln arrived from Europe and reached Springfield Nov. 3 of that year. She resided with the Hon. N. W. Edwards until the fall of 1881. Suffering from the spinal injuries, diabetes and an eye affliction, she went to New York last fall and received treatment for these maladies. She regained health somewhat and returned to Springfield March 24 last, and has made her home with the Hon. N. W. Edwards since that time. Her life there was a quiet one. Failing

coln's later years, but these were the results of the impairments of her mind Naturally she was a woman of kindly impulses and generous disposition. --legrees which are nothing more than a

health caused her confinement to her

room and forced her inactivity, and a

pyamic condition caused the boils and

carbuncles on her body. These wasted

her strength and prepared the way for

the rapid work of the paralysis, when

that malady overtook her July 15th.

Many eccentricities marked Mrs. Lin-

fiddle dec dec. It is impolite as well as untrue to say

Youth is the tassel and silken flower of life; age is the full-corn, ripe and solid in the ear. We carry all our neighbors' crimes

our shoulder. Education begins the gentleman, but

reading, good company and reflection must finish him. All nature is a vast symbolism; every material fact has sheathed within it

spiritual truth. Bashfulness may sometimes exclude leasure, but seldom opens any avenue to sorrow or remorse.

"How many pounds have you lost?" asked a young man of another during the hot spell. "About 120," said the other, and quickly added, "she was willing, but the old man said 'no."

WEEKLY REVIEW

St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Danville, Ill., burmed July 14th. Loss, \$30,000; fully insured.

Six boys have died in Boston and vieinity since July 4th from lockjaw induced by toy pistol wounds. Juan Alverado, Governor of Califor-

nia from 1836 to 1843, died at San Pueblo, July 14th, aged 73 years. Two boys died at Dayton, Ohio, July

13th, of lockjaw, caused by wounds on the fourth, by toy pistols. Four or five fires occurred in New

York city on the night of July 13th. The losses amount to \$300,006. At Brainard, Minn., July 13th, four nen were carried down in a land slide, and

two of them were killed. The Department of Agriculture, Illinots, reports the hay crop the largest ever known and fine in quality.

Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, ras damaged \$50,000 by a fierce fire, July 13, The insurance is but \$16,000.

James Finkle, a lad aged 13, while n an excursion from Peoria, Ill., July 13th, was drowned in the Illinois river.

Turner Hall building and German Theatre at Omaha, Neb., were partially de-

stroyed by fire July 14th. Loss, \$7,000.

The prospects of the rye crop of Illinois are encouraging. Where harvested, the yeld is abundant, and the quality far excels the

At Waverly, Ohio, on the night of July 12th, Conrad Heustein, aged 60; Adam Kemley, aged 35, and Fred Hay, aged 13, were drowned. The loss by the storm in the Black

alleged "restorations," the editor of dollars, the area of crops destroyed being four George Brooks, a colored boy years old, shot and killed his little sister, aged

years, accidentally, while playing with a pistol at Cairo, Ill., July 13th. Six business blocks in Dayton, Washington Territory, including every store, hotel

and bank, burned on the night of July 13th. Loss estimated at \$300,000. Special dispatches from various oints in Kansas and Missouri indicate heavy damage to wheat still in shock and to the oa

rop now nearly ready to harvest. By the premature explosion of elast on the North Shore Railroad, near Milton New York, July 13, three men were killed and en injured, three of whom will die.

A dispatch from Moscow, Russia, of July 13, says: A train with 217 persons on board ran off the rail and 178 persons were killed and most of the rest were injured.

Bishop Levi Scott, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his iome near Odessa, Del., July 13th, aged 8 years. He had been a Bishop thirty years.

A German named Luman Blumer, mmitted suicide with a razor at his wife's grave at Wheeling, West Virginia, July 13th. The latter died in April, and left her husband roken-hearted.

Hon. N. M. Howard recovered \$20, 000 damages against A. J. & A. S. Bebout ormerly proprietors of the Northern Ohio Democrat, Toledo, for publishing an article re ecting upon his character.

Charles J. Lancaster, of Parlor Grove, Ky., a farmer and horse dealer, while riving across the track of the Ohio & Missi dipid raffroad in Cincinnati, July 13th, wa saught by an engine and instantly killed. The Secretary of the Treasury called

or the resignation of Superintendent Davis, of e New Orleans mint, for inefficiency; also for e resignation of Geo. N. Tamor, Superintendat of Steamboat Inspectors, 2d New York dis-

The Secretary of War has issued a ircular call for dates, entrances, from what state, what company, etc., of all war officers and also enquiring the number of their rela one, the relative's residence, and if any relaves in the Government service.

The iron manufacturers of Pittsburg are more steadfastly opposed than ever to the lemands of the operatives. The latter also solemply affirm their intention of not resuming work until their scale is signed, and prospects for a settlement are nowhere visible.

An axle under a passenger car on the Prince Edwards Island R. R., broke near Charlottestown, July 17th. Two cars were derailed and four passengers fatally injured, including a woman and child, who fell beneath the car, Collector Reul, of Boston is among the wound-

The steamboat Jno. Wilson, from Washington, Louisiana, for New Orleans, struck a snag and sunk on the night of July 17th, near Richard's Landing, on the Atchafalaya river. No lives lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. Valued at \$25,000; in-

surance, \$12,000. The Executive Committee of the North American Turners' Union, at St. Louis. passed a long manifesto, bearing upon tem serance agitation, in substance: tempt of restriction upon personal liberty i an encroachment upon the doctrines whereou the Deciaration of Independence was found

Dr. A. P. King, and wife, of London, Ohio, Prof. Leland, of St. Louis, and a young lady from London, were capsized oppo posite the Assembly grounds, Chatauqua Luke July 19th. Prof. Leland and the young lady reached the shore. Dr. King and wife were drawned. Mrs. King, nee Smith, formerly lived at Mansfield, Ohio, and has been married

less than a year. It is sometimes a great honor to receive the degree of D. D., but there are Lewis; loss, \$80,000; insurance, \$31,000. This Fires are reported on the 13th of July is the fourth time this mill has been burned. The cotton mill of John L. Ross, at Oakland R. L., burned. Loss, \$110,000. The mill and that you are perfect. If you are really half decent you will hit the general Wis., burned. Loss, \$150,000. Sparks from a assing train caused the fire. At Boonsville, Mo., several stores were burned. Loss on buildings and goods, \$50,000.

A special from Nashville to the Cleveland "Leader," of July 13th, says that on the n light and throw all our own over night of the 12th Hon. Daniel Voorhees and his on John went to the village of Sweeney to straighten the monument of over the grave of Hon. John Voorhees, father of Daniel. While at work a heavy block of granite fell from the top of the monument, striking John on the head, crushing his skull and killing him in- self and other wealthy European quarters stantly. It also struck Daniel on the breast, inflicting probably fatal injury. Daniel Voorhees is a prominent citizen, and was a member

of the last State Constitutional Convention. The Judge Advocate General has submitted to the Secretary of War his report on the petition for the release of Sergeant Mason on the ground that he is illegally confined.

law standpoint the legal points raised in the petition, and makes no recommendations. He adheres strictly to the views expressed in his original report on the case, that the proceedings of the court martial were irregular and il legal. The case is not to be reported to the President until after the return of Secretary Lincoln.

The "Gazette," of Texarkana, speaking of the falling of the building struck by lightning there on the night of July 12th The large brick building fell on the maller frame structure known as the Saloon and burying everything seneath the ruins. It was raining at the time and showers continued until 1 p. m. Lamps in the saloon set fire to the ruins from underneath, and burned slowly upward, despite of the strenuous efforts put forth. The fire is uncontrolled, and is now burning amid the ruins. Two bodies have been rescued and it is impossible to tell how many remain It is stated that there were between 20 or 30 persons who came out of the saloon just be fore the accident. They say that there were at least 30 men in the building. Mayfield, Russell and Col. Merrill Harper are known to be buried underneath. The excitement is terrible. Men, women and children are unxious ly looking for some relative or friend whom they cannot find, and whom they fear is killed. The loss to property is estimated at \$15,000 or \$20,000. The latest dispatch says the number of men buried in the Paragon saloon is from 25 to 37. Nineteen bodies had been recovered.

Crime and Criminals.

Thomas Egan was hanged at Sioux Falls, July 13th, for murder.

On the night of July 11th burglars orced the safe in the Italio-American Bank, New York, and secured \$6,000 in greenbacks. The Sioux Indian Brave who was to

se hanged at Yankton, Dakota, an the 20th of July, has been granted a respite for sixty A colored woman named Phillis died

it Augusta, Georgia, on the night of July 17th. She confessed to poisoning three men, one a colored minister. William Williams, an old employee of the Attorney-General's office at Washing-

on, and once a prominent officer of the De partment of Justice, has been found stealing caluable manuscript records. On the night of July 17, the two-

year-old child of Mr. Melvin, a wealthy gentleman of Montreal, was boldly abducted. A note was left on its pillow demanding £10,000 as a ransom, and a threat to murder the child,

A special from Tyler, Texas, of July 19th, says: D. J. Healey, Chief Dispatcher of the International and Great Northern Railroad, was shot and instantly killed last night by Conductor Cook, whom be had refused to allow to take out a train. Cook escaped, but the authorities and all the railroad men, Superintendent Harris at their head, are using very means for his capture. Healy was well known and popular in Dallas, where, a few years back, he was chief clerk in one of the eading hotels, he had a narrow escape from death at the time Sam Bass' gang robbed the Texas & Pacific train, his hat being shot off his head, and the desperadoes following him as he ran, firing a volley of bullets after him.

News From Abroad.

A dispatch from Paris, published in semi-official form, says the accord between England and France continues and they are expected to come to a definite understanding

in regard to Egypt.

TREEAND. A dispatch from Dublin says, that a special gazette issued July 14th, proclaims the ounties of Cavan, Leitrim, Longford, West Meath, Sligo, Roscommon, Mayo, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford, Limerick, Cork, Clare, Kerry, Louth and Dublin, the cities of Limerick. Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, Dublin, Londonderry, Galway and Drogheds, and two baronies in Monagham and two in Armogh under the

It is feared another crisis is apgrouching. The weather threatens utter detruction to what promised to be the finest harvest ever reaped in Ireland. Heavy and aljost incessant rain has laid low many flourishing fields. Potatoes have suffered severely, If the weather improves there will still behope of recovery.

ENGLAND. The leading editorial article in the July 18th morning London "Post" says: The behavior of the American Admiral and his men at Alexandria is beyond all praise. Amid diplomatic protests, European concerts and conerences and naval demonstrations of imbeeillity, it is refreshing to find a commander who s able and willing, on his own account, to say what he thinks, and do what he says. Sixty marines, physically speaking, could not do nuch, but there is a way of giving support which quadruples its value. The conduct of the Americans during the night of the alarm that Arabi Pasha was coming contrasts remarkable with that of the French and the

ITALY. The Government has ordered the men-of-War Barbario, Balona, and Ripido to hold themselves in readiness as escorts to merchants vessel through the Suez canal,

EGYPT. A dispatch from Alexandria, July 14, at 4 a. m., says: The fire in Alexandria is still raging. There are at least two miles of

huses burning, and more than one-third of the ity appears to be on fire. A dispatch from Alexandria says: The number of persons massacred by the mob-

is estimated at two thousand. Admiral Seymour telegraphs: "I have occuoled Tas-el-tin Palace with marines and spiked the guns in the six batterl opposite. The city is still burning, but I am clearing the streets. The Khedive is still safe in his palace,

which is garrisoned by 700 marines." Arabs are still looting the town. Adniral seymour had determined to land a but the refugees informed him that 9,000 Egyptians occupied a position outside of the city ready for an attack, while Admiral Seymour could only land 300 men. He, therefore, instead of landing the men, ordered shots fired over the city in order to frighten the city in order to frighten the rioters. Twenty armed Europeans who, who escaped the general massacres, were told by a Pacha whom they met on their way through town, that the Egyptians killed numbered over 600. The English and French Consulates are burned to the ground.

A dispatch dated July 14th, 4 p. m. says: The town is totally ruined; every louse from the Great Square to the Custom House has been plundered. In the Square itthere is hardly a building not plundered or still burning. The Court House of the international tribunal has so far escaped. The Anglo-Egyptian bank is also preserved. streets are strewn with empty clock and jewel cases and similar debris. But very few dead bodies have beed found. Two-thirds of the troops deserted during the bombardments.

The company is a street what the allment may be, rheumatism, incuralgia, lameness, asthma, bronchitis—if other treatment have failed—hope on! go at once for Thomas' Education Chr. It will streets are strewn with empty clock and jewe General Swaim merely reviews from a military, After the Khediye's palace had been sur-

ounded a party of soldiers entered his appartent and declared they had orders to kill him and burn the palace. After long parleying their loyalty was bought by promises and money, They escorted the Khedive to the British, at Ras El Tin. His guard was not allowed to en-

ter the paince with him. Telegrams from Egypt up to the 13th of July are as follows: At daylight this morning a flag of truce was flying and the Invincible, Monarch and Penelope are now steaming up in the inner harbor. The remainder of the squadron are outside steaming about. The fire in the town has greatly extended during the night. A Turkish vessel is still lying off. There is a heavy sea on. Alexandria has been evacuated. The city is in flames. The telegraph sliip Chiltern, has been ordered to take up a position near the neutral fleet. The Egyptian army is in full retreat toward the interior. The European quarter, including the exchanges and telegraph office, is utterly destroyed. The city was set on fire by released convicts, who ommitted horrible atrocities. The telegraph ship Chiltern is crowded with survivors who

this morning, says: "The whole civil popula tion and the troops have withdrawn. Helicon, which went to discover the meaning of the last flag of truce, last evening, could discover no one on board the Egyptian vessel Mahroussa or in the arsenal." The correspondent accompanied an officer to shore in a steam pinnace. The purveyor of the fleet, who was one of the party, and who is well acquainted with the town, landed and proceeded a considerable distance. All was perfectly silent.

Toulba Pasha stated to Lieut. Lambton that the fleet's fire had killed some women and children. Lambton saw the convicts be ing released from the convict ships.

It is believed that Arabi Pacha has concen trated his forces beyond the city to oppose the British advance.

Further action must be ashore. One-half the own is burning. There will be a landing in force to investigate the condition of things and if possible to render aid. There will probably be three or four hours' suspension of telegraph ing in consequence of the Chiltern's change of position. Admiral Seymour telegraphs this morning: The terms were the surrender of the forts, as at first demanded. The use made of the flag of truce by the Egyptians is con sidered disgraceful. Nothing is known of the Khedive, but it is believed he is at the Rame leh Palace, where his yacht is apparently waiting until the weather will allow of her embark

Off Alexandria, July 13, 1 p. M .. - After day break a number of persons were seen on the shore off the harbor. Glasses showed them to be Europeans. Boats were at once lowered and crews started to shore. They found about one hundred Europeans, many of them wound ed who had escaped the natives, reported that Arabi Pasha, before b went away from here with his troops had the prisons opened, and that the convicts with the lower classes and Bedouins, proceeded to sack the city and kill all they could find. From the part of the city they were defending the Europeans who escaped could hear the shricks and cries and reports of guns. Score of fugitives were cut down or beaten to death in their sight. All public buildings are destroyed, and nothing European seems to have escaped. Several shells were fired in the hope of frightening the pillagers away. That they still remain is shown by the fresh fires within the past three hours. Three vessels of the fleet are guarding the ramparts. An officer just returned from the Chiltern reports the carnage on shore is appalling. There is a suspicion that the forts are undermined, but they will be carefully examined before any large bodies of troops are allowed to enter them. A thousand men are known to be entrenched. No reconnoisances have yet been made of the Cossetta and Dameretta forts. Fugitives say the losses among the Egyptian artillerymen during the first day were very heavy. The infantry did not suffer.

The London "Times" has the followng dispatch from Alexandria: Arabi Pasha's forces are said to be increasing. The hesitation in attacking him at once is regarded as fatal mistake by all the authorities here, English and foreign. It is stated that wounded na tives have been paraded in Cairo for the purpose of exciting animosity. The natives state that during the retreat of Arabi Pasha one of the shells burst in the midst of a body of soldiers and killed 200 dragoons Sir Aukland Calvin, acting British Consul General, has arrived from Cairo, and reports that soldiers with requisitions were breaking open stables and seizing the horses. No other acts of violence were committed up to the time he left the city.

It has transpired that Lord Dufferin had an interview with the Sultan, of a very candid nature. The Sultan appeared willing to send troops to Egypt, but stated that the difficulty appeared in the conditions. It is believed the Sultan's action as a whole favors sending

troops to Egypt, but he is undecided. A correspondent has opened communication with the camp of Arabi, which his informant says consists of a little over 6,000 men, who are intensely discontented, and surrounded by tarving women and children. Recruits of the lowest class are still being entired by Arabi with promises of unlimited plunder, and force is held together by the assertion that the English will kill all who return to the city Arabi and Toulba Pachas have utterly lost prestige by their gross cowardice during the combardment. The artillerymen were kept at their guns on the 11th inst. by infantry posted under cover.

The Stinging Tree. Youth's Companion.

The "stinging tree" of Queensland a luxurious shrub, pleasing to the ey but dangerous to the touch. It gro from two or three inches to ten or f teen feet in height, and emits a dis-greeable odor. Says a traveler:

Sometimes while shooting turkeys in the scrubs, I have entir ly forgotten the stinging tree till I was warned of its close proximity by its smell, and have often found myself in a little for est of them. I was only once stung and that very lightly. Its effects are curious; it leaves no mark, but the pain is maddening; and for months afterward the part when touched is tender in rainy weather, or when it gets wet in washing, etc. I have seen a man who treats ordinary pain lightly roll on the ground in agony after being stung, and I have known a horse so completely mad after getting into a grove of the trees that he rushed open-mouthed at everyone who approached him, and had to be shot. Dogs, when stung, will rush about whiring piteously, biting pieces from the affected part.

WASHINGTON.

Summary of Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, July 12.—It was agreed to take a final vote on the river and harbor bill and all amendments thereon pending at 4 o'clock, the debate in the meantime to be unlimited. The Hennepin canal proposition as amended to provide an appropriation for surveys, was considered. The bill finally passed —yeas, 39; nays, 23. The Pembina Territory bill was taken up and laid over. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The House went into committee on the sun-dry civil appropriation bill. A long discussion arose over the appropriation for the public printing. The clause authorizing the republi-cation of the reports of the United States Sucation of the reports of the United States Su-preme Court upon which the copyright has ex-pired, having been reached. Neal offered an amendment providing that the republication shall be carried on at the public printing office, and that the reports shall be sold at the cost price with ten per cent additional. Adopted, After some discussion the committee rose, leaving but one page of the bill unfinished. Adjourned. Adjourned. WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mahone, from the

Washington, June 13.—Mahone, from the committee on agriculture, reported the House boats of the fleet removed them. They report having passed a dreadful night defending themselves desperately. One hundred Europeans and hundreds of other Christians in the Ottoman bank and adjoining buildings were massacred.

The London "Standard's corresp dent on board the Invincible, telegraphing at 8 o'clock this morning, says: "The whole civil normals."

Washington, June 13.—Mahone, from the committee on agriculture, reported the House bill to establish a bureau of animal industry and prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and spread-of infectious diseases among domestic animals. The House bill appropriating \$50,000 for the Fishery Exposition at London, the Country of the Senate took up the tax bills. Voorhees made a long speech upon the future of the country, especially of the Southern States, and in favor of the present tariff policy. After executive session the Senate adjourned. The House went into committee on the sun-ary civil appropriation bill. Menderson offered

an amendment appropriation set, 300 for the widow and children of his late colleague, Hawk, agreed to. Several other amendments were agreed to. The bill passed by a vote of 138 to 49. The Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill were not concurred in. Ad-journed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Hill, from the posta. committee, reported back the bill to punish post-masters for making false certificates of the arrival and departure of malls. A number of pension bills were passed, including the increasing of the pension of the widow of General Custer to \$50 per month, and one, a House bill, granting \$50 per month to the daughter of President Taylor. The House pension billi was amended by the adoption of a general provision prohibiting the payment of double pensions. The tax bill was taken up, and Bayard in detail criticised it. At the conclusion of Bayard's speech, the bill was read for amendments. Beck offered fan amendment reducing to ten cents per pound the tax on manufactured tobacco. Pending discussion the matter went over. Adjourned.

discussion the matter went over. Adjourned. HOUSE. The House concurred in the Senate amend-

The House concurred in the Senate amendment making appropriation for the payment of the expenses attending the sickness of President Garfield. A large majority of the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were not concurred in. A debate ensued on the amendment, creating a board of audit of the first and second Comptrollers of the Treasury and United States Treasurer to whom shall be referred all the expenses attendant upon the sickness, death and burial of President Garfield. Blackburn opposed the Senate amendment. Springer deprecated the discussion as ill-timed. Dunnell thought the amendment ought to originate in the House. In the course of the discussion Kasson moved to close the debate, saying: "Let the dead rest in peace!" A vote was finally taken, and the Senate amendment was lost—78 to S3. Taylor by unanimous consent reported a bill directing the secretary of the Treasury to pay the widow of the late President Garfield \$50,000, less any sum paid to him on account of his salary as President. The bill was passed unanimously. The House went into committee on the Senate amendments were not printed the committee rose and they were orharbor bill, but as the amendments to the river and printed the committee rose and they were ordered printed. The bill to refer all claims and demands against the government to the court of claims for investigation passed; also the bill for relief of certain citizens of Tennessee. Pension bills were considered at an evening session. The Senate bill for the widow of General Custer passed. Seventy-five condemned cannon were granted for monumental purposes. Adjourned.

thony introduced a bill repealing so much of the army oill as retires Sherman and Sheridan—referred. The bill was discussed and then went over. The pension appropriation bill was taken up. The committee amendment directing the secretary of the Interior to annually transmit to Congress a list of all the pensions borne on the rolls, was stricken from the bill. Beck offered an amendment requiring the Commissioner of Pensions once in each year to cause a list of all pensioners and applicants for pensions for each county in the United States to be made out and published in at least one newspaper in each county. Logan opposed the amendment. Platt also opposed it, and it was finally ruled out order. The bill then passed. The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the river and harbor bill, and a conference committee was ordered consisting of Senators McMilley. s McMillan, Jones, of Nevada, and

ansom. Adjourned. The House, after discussion, insisted on a disagreement with the Senate on the legislative appropriation bill. Cannon, Hiscock and Atkinson were appointed a committee on the egislative bill, and Hiscock, Robinson and Cox on the deficiency bill. The House considered the Senate amendments to the river and harbor bill, and the first seventeen amendments were concurred in. The Hennepin canal amendment gave rise to a discussion, in the course of which Hutchins, of New York, expressed the hope that the House would give such emphatic comdemnation to the scheme that it would never show itself again. The amendment was advocated by Henderson and Springer, but it was finally nen-concurred in. About 150 other amendments were non-concurred in, when the committee rose. The House was expressed to the committee rose. nan-concurred in. About 150 other amend-ments were non-concurred in, when the com-mittee rose. The House non-concurred in all the Senate amendments. An unsuccessful ef-fort was made to have the hour spent in hear-ng the request for unanimous consent. Ad-

SENATE.

Washington, July 17.—Allison, from the committee of conference on the legislative appropriation bill, reported disagreement, and new conferees were appointed. The Senate resumed the internal revenue bill. After some debate participated in by Morrill, George, Beck, and Sherman, the matter went over. The Senate encurred in House amendment to the Senate bill to encourage and promote telegraphic connection between America and Europe. After executive session, the Senate adjourned. SENATE.

Robinson introduced Several resolutions of interest to American prisoners in England; So, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the instructions under which Commodore Nicholson threatened to fire on Alexandria, and whether American sallors were performing police duty in Alexandria under the British Admiral, and by what authority—referred. Bingham, from the posteffice committee, reported a bill for third grade or auxiliary letter carriers, pay at \$600 a year; also substitute for promotions a term of years—passed. The Senate bill for additional industrial training schools for Indian youths and authorizing the use of unoccupied military barracks, passed. The house refused by 103 to 76 to fix a date for the consideration of the bill admitting Dakota the 13th of December. The rules were suspended and the bill passed by 126 to 20 for the sale of the New York postoffice building for not less than \$600,000, Adjourned.

Washington, July 18th.—Allison moved to present for consideration the House Joint resolution continuing to July 31st the resolution of June 39th, providing temporarily for the expenditures of the Government. The resolution was referred to the committee on appropriations. The tax bill was taken up. The question was upon Beck's amendment reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco 10 cents per pound, to take effect January 1st, 1883. After some debate on the amendment, without action the Senate adjourned.

Reports were received from the election committee that Reed, of Maine, and Cambbell of Virginia, are entitled to scats—adof The Smalls-Tiliman case, of South Carolina, being called, it was found that the House was short of a quorum. Finally a quorum was secured, and the case again taken up. Calkins was allowed two hours discussion. Waite opened the debate in favor of Smalls, the contestant. Adjourned.

SENATE. HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A communication from General McQuade, transmitting a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps, at Detroit, asking that justice be done Gen. Fitz John Porter. Sewell gave notice that he would

call up a bill for Gen. Porter's relief on the first Monday in December next. The tax bill was taken up. The question was upon Beck's amendment reducing the tax upon manufactured tobacco to 12 cents per pound. Williams opposed the bill. Beck's amendment was agreed to. The motion to retain the stamptax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers over all dollars in amount was rejected—19 to 39. Allison by unanimous consent, called up the House resolution to extend appropriation of the last fiscal year until July 31st. The resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of the South Carolina contested election case of Smalls vs. Tillman. After discussion, the report of the majority declaring Tillman not elected was agreed to—145 to 1. The resolution declaring Smalls entitled to the seat was carried—yeas, 141; nays, 5. Smalls appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office. The Alabama case of Smith vs. Shelley was taken up. Ranney having the floor, the House adjourned.

Condition of Crops.

The completed report of The Department of Agriculture on the condition of crops for July shows that there is an increased area of potatoes in nearly every state and Territory, the natural effect of the high price. This increase amounts to about seven per cent. The condition is also high, falling but little short of 100 anywhere, and averaging 102. There is an increase in the breadth of sweet potatoes, especially in the Southern States west of the Mississippi. The condition is high south and west of South Carolina, but not up to the average in any of the Atlantic

States north of South Carolina. The acreage of tobacco is about the same, the ondition is high in Kentucky. Tennessee and North Carolina, but below the average in the Connecticut valley. In Maryland and Virginia apples and peaches

will be barely abundant,

In Delaware and Maryland the crop of peaches may exceed 11,000,000 baskets. A medium erop will be gathered in the Michigan, Illinois and Missouri peach regions. The condition of fruit is better west of the Mississippi than in the Ohio valley. As usual there is a great local variation in the condition.

In relation to the European crop the report says: The exportation of more than a third of the wheat crop of the United States, of a fourth of the pork products, large shipments of beeves and mutton and hogs and other products, brings into prominent importance a knowledge of the change of the European production and current condition of the crops in all European countries. In the present condition of the crops all the commercial countries of the world are pooled for the markets of the world, and the American farmer must have prompt and accurate information of the prospective production, apon which to depend for the prices he may expect for the product of his labor. Western grain growers have been especially auxious that the department should undertake a prompt collection of European crop statistics, and the recent appropriation for the extension of the works of its division of statistics render practicable the initiation of an enterprise of so much importance. A central office for the consolidation of statistics has been established with headquarters in London at the office of he Consul General.

Educating the Indians.

Minneapolis Tribune A pamphlet has been sent out by the Hampton Institute giving some interesting facts about the education of Indian oupils at that school. The record is for our years, and shows that 166 Indian pupils have been received altogether. Eleven have died at school, chiefly from consumption; twenty-three have been sent home sick, principally from the same disease; eight of whom have died; thirty one have been returned to their Washington, July 15.—Cannon from the committee of conference, on the legislative appropriation bill reported disagreement. Anthony introduced a bill repealing so much of the army old as retires Signature. tribes after three years' instruction, and eighty five are now at the Institute. three per cent a year for four years, while official reports show that the death rate at the agencies during the same time averaged five and one half per cent per annum. Consumption is the chief

cause of mortalitty among Indians.

The Indian students at Hampton are required to work one-half of each day, and go school the other half. They study primary branches, learning to read, write and speak simple English in two years. "Mentally," says the pamphlet, "they have good capacities, and, as a rule, have bright, clear minds and excellent memories. They have an earnest purpose, but are fickle as to the means of pursuing it. They have a strong sense of truth and bonesty. They appreciate fair treatment, but resent ill treatment, yet have shown no marked signs of a revengeful spirit. They are remarkably earnest in seeking religious truth." The boys are generally learning trades, while the girls are taught different branches of housework-to cook wash, iron and to make and mend their own clothing. The Hampton Institute is not, as many may have supposed, a government school in any sense. It is private corporation, created in 1870 by a special act of the General Assembly of Virginia. For the State it does the work of an agricultural college for negroes. It is educating Indians for the Government at the rate' so far, of \$150 per annum-about two thirds of the actual cost. To maintain its corps of forty officers and teachers and four hundred and fifty pupils, over three-fourths of whom are negroes, \$30,000 annually are needed and are sought for from the benevolent. It is a worthy institution and deserving of generous support. It has demonstrated that Indian education in the English branches is possible, and s a valuable aid in the work of civilizing

the redskins. The Heart's Secrets.

It is well that no spectators are permitted to catch a glimpse of our heart's secrets: that the door is never opened to let any one enter to view our unseen ghosts. If we have our songs in the night, our midnight vigils, we care not the world should witness onr disapointments and mishaps. "Deep in each heart's undreamed, unsonght re-cesses, lie buried many a fond idol, many a treasure. Our spectres stand before us in their dead form, and we touch their icy hands, press kisses on their cold lips; they are constantly sauntering out from their graves; we sigh and weep because we cannot clasp their living presence within our arms. It is better that the world should not know our heart's secrets; its bitter scorn and its cold pity would bestow little sympathy; it would neither condole nor solace us under perciless dis-appointment and withered hopes. We mingle in the Whirlf of throng of human beings, we cross the broad ocean, we travel through foreign countries. reads the heart's secrets? They may guessed, conjectured, suspected, but

That purely vegetable compound, Burnos .

Blood Bittens, may be justly termed the "Elixir of Life." A pleasant and effective medicine; it imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price \$1.00.